

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1864.

Vol. 1, No. 72.

[For the Confederate.]

A Card of Thanks.
GENERAL MIL. HOSPITAL, No. 2,
Wilson, N. C., April 12th, 1864.

Ladies of the Bureau House, Hillsboro, N. C.:
I gladly seize the first convenient opportunity afforded me, to thank you for the very suitable and acceptable donations, which you were pleased to make the inmates of this Hospital.

Our worthy Matron, Mrs. Beasley, whose efforts in behalf of our afflicted patients have ever been untiring, brings most encouraging reports of the willingness and cheerfulness with which the ladies, especially in our noble Old North State, are contributing to the support and comfort of our Hospital.

To the Messrs. Whitted, Tarrentine and Kane, I desire to make my grateful acknowledgments, for their very liberal supply of excellent tobacco, and other useful articles.

The physicians and tobacco bags have been distributed, and have alike proved most welcome presents to our soldiers.

This is but another, among the numberless instances, in which the noble women of our Confederacy have evinced their hearty devotion to our cause, their kind and generous sympathy for our sick and suffering soldiers.

While all true patriots can but lament the degeneracy of statecraft, and the extortionate practices of the sterner sex in these latter days, to the immortal honor of woman be it recorded, that however fiery and terrible the ordeal through which she has been called to pass, in these dark and troublous times, she has ever come forth refined and exalted, sustaining at every step that pure and lofty character which, in all time, has been her proud distinction. Battered from their loved homes by the ruthless enemy, out from those hallowed seminaries that linger around

Scenes of their birth, and careless childhood hours, they have risen, Anteus-like, stronger from every fall.

Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass, nor strong links of iron can be retentive, of their strength of spirit.

Their patient suffering, and unostentatious totem, command the admiration of the world. Leaving drunk themselves of the bitter cup of adversity, they are the first to pour "oil and wine" into the bosom of tribulation and sorrow. That was true when the Bard of Mantua penned that immortal verse—

"Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco"—true to-day.

Ladies, may all wealth of days, Truth, Friendship, Love surround you!

I earnestly trust and pray that these troublous times may soon be over, and that all of our noble refugees may be long restored to their happy homesteads, to enjoy in peace and security their wonted comforts and blessings.

Again thanking you for your very acceptable donations, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Ever, your very ob't servant,
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Surgeon P. A. C. S. in charge.

To the Voters of Wake County.—Fellow CITIZENS.—At the urgent request of many gentlemen, both in the army and at home, I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. "My principles and views, as a Southern man after the strictest sect, are well known to my personal friends. These principles and views are that they have been. They will not be changed." Prior to the Proclamation of Mr. Lincoln in 1861, calling for seventy-five thousand men, I was a Union man; but seeing that the Northern States of the Government sought our degradation and ruin, I tore from my bosom the last spark of affection which I cherished for the Union, and took my stand with the sons of North Carolina, and the South in behalf of Right, of Truth, and Freedom.

In May 1862, I volunteered as a private, and remained in the army until my health failed, when I was discharged. Believing that the surest and speediest way to obtain peace is by a vigorous prosecution of the war, I am in favor of exerting our whole strength, as a people, until this end is attained. So long as the enemy constrains any honest man to come from us for peace as an admission of weakness on our part, it would be madness in us to submit them. We must fight on, and pray on, trusting that God will, in his own good time, give us an honorable and lasting peace. If we will continue to cooperate with, and sustain our President—a man worthy of Rome in his best days, I honestly believe that the day of our deliverance is near at hand. I shall give to Gov. Vance a hearty and cheerful support. I know the man, and I know him to be a chivalrous, generous man, and a pure patriot. As to the manner in which he has guided the helm of State amid the perils which environ her, it is unnecessary for me to speak. We have all seen and felt the good effect growing out of his wise and judicious administration.

If you elect me, fellow citizens, I shall exert whatever influence I may possess to mitigate the sufferings of our gallant soldiers, by supporting and cheering them in the field, and taking care of their families at home. I shall legislate for no party, but for the whole people of North Carolina, and their posterity.

JOHN W. PAGE, M. D.
ap. 15-63-dm wtf.

Land Wanted.—Wanted to Purchase a TRACT OF LAND, in one of the tier of counties along the border of Virginia or North Carolina, with a dwelling on it; a place near the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road most desired. For such a good price will be paid by the Subscriber, whom please address as soon as possible, stating location, price, description and all that may be necessary to purchase. Payment either in cash, Cotton bonds or notes.
H. K. BURGWIN,
Garysburg, N. C.
ap. 1-71 d3t-w3t.

Jack Wanted.—Wanted to Purchase IMMEDIATELY, a good sound JACKASS, not less than 5 feet high, well formed, and of good performance. I will pay a full price for such an animal. Address me, with full description at Garysburg, N. C.
H. K. BURGWIN,
ap. 19-71 d3t-w3t.

REWARD.—\$50 Reward.—Left our Place near Raleigh on Saturday night last, a NEGRO MAN named EDMUND about 50 years old, and a BOY about 16 years old, named ISAM. Edmund is tall and raw boned, ginger bread color, and has black and his teeth are very irregular, as large eyes. Twenty five dollars reward will be paid for either of them if they come from the neighborhood of Pate's Pitt Co. N. C.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,
Raleigh April 1864.
ap. 19-71 d3t-w3t.

Black Pepper, Brown Sugar, Alspice and CORN MEAL AT AUCTION.—Thursday next (21st) will sell 400 lbs. very superior BLACK PEPPER, two or three barrels of BROWN SUGAR, a lot of ALSPICE, two BAGS COFFEE, together with other articles.
CRESCENT & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
April 16-63-dm.

A GOOD COOK WANTED.—I wish to purchase or by my own use, a stout healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.
JNO. A. HOLT,
Salsbury, April 11, 1864.
ap. 13-63-2w

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 28.
AN ACT to organize the Treasury Note Bureau.
The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That another bureau shall be organized in the Treasury Department, to be known as the Treasury Note Bureau, which shall have charge of the engraving, printing and preparing of Treasury notes and bonds, and of everything incidental thereto.

Section 2. A chief of the said bureau shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the same salary as the other heads of bureaus in the said department, whose duty it shall be to provide the materials necessary for every issue of notes or bonds and to cause the said notes and bonds to be engraved, printed and prepared for issue, and to superintend and have in charge all the clerks employed in and about the said bureau, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 3. The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint a chief clerk of the said bureau, to reside at Columbia during such time as the engraving and printing may be conducted there, and another chief clerk at Richmond; also, two messengers, and as many clerks, male and female, as may be necessary to conduct the business of the bureau. The chief clerk at Columbia shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and the other clerks and the messengers shall receive the same salaries as are provided by law for the clerks of the same grade at Richmond.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish regulations for the government and management of the said bureau and for securing such safeguards against counterfeit notes, bonds or coupons as he may deem expedient.
Approved February 3, 1864.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to North Carolina Troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States having learned through the public press of the re-enlistment for the war of the North Carolina brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia serving under General Robert D. Johnson; therefore

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the patriotism and spirit of the North Carolina troops, evinced by their prompt and voluntary devotion of themselves afresh to the service of the country, are beyond all praise, and deserve the unbounded gratitude of the country.
Approved February 6, 1864.

Joint Resolution of Thanks to the troops from the State of Louisiana in the Army of Tennessee.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are tendered to the gallant troops from the State of Louisiana in the Army of Tennessee who have, with signal unanimity, volunteered their services for the war.

Section 2. Resolved, That the lofty and self-sacrificing spirit of the said troops, and their devotion, and will receive, the commendation and gratitude of every true patriot.

Section 3. Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are equally due, and are tendered, to the patriots and self-sacrificing troops who, at the commencement of the war, placed their services at the disposal of their country without condition or limit as to time.
Approved February 6, 1864.

No. 32.

An Act to Prohibit the Importation of Luxuries, or of articles not necessary or of common use.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from the first day of March next it shall not be lawful to import into the Confederate States any brandy, wines, or other spirits, or any other article specified in schedule A of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from commodities imported from foreign countries," approved May 21, 1861, or any goods, wares, or merchandise enumerated in schedule B of said act, except the following articles: All pickles for medicinal purposes; capsauch, retined; pickles; molasses; pepper, pimento, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and all other spices; soap, castile, Windsor, and all other toilet soaps; sugar of all kinds; syrup of sugar; gallics, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold and of silver; furniture, cabinet and household; glass colored, stained or painted; India matting of all sorts; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; jewelry, or imitations thereof; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving tiles, slabs, or blocks, and all other marble; matting and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; paper hangings, paper for walls, and paper for screens or fire boards; paying and roofing tiles and bricks, and roofing slates, and fire-bricks; thread lacings and thread lacings and insertings; velvets of all kinds.

Section 3. And it shall not be lawful to import the following articles, enumerated in schedule D of said act: Angora, Thibet, and other goats' hair, or mohair, unmanufactured; bananas, cocoa-nuts, plantains and oranges; cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and collections of antiques; diamonds, moans, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, set in gold or silver or other metal; engravings, bound or unbound; rattans and reeds; paintings and statuary; leaf and unmanufactured tobacco and cigars; or the following articles enumerated in schedule E: Diamonds, cameos, mosaics, pearls, gems, rubies, and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when not set.

Section 4. None of the manufactures of metal, designed as either household or personal ornaments, shall be admitted; and in order to confine importations to articles of necessity and of common use, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the maximum foreign prices at which, and within which, importations of goods, manufactures, and designed for wearing apparel, and not herein prohibited, may be made, and beyond which importations thereof shall not be made. Provided, That articles heretofore imported by the Government shall not be imported by the Government.

Section 5. That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the first day of March next, be imported into the Confederate States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after said first day of March next, be put on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, with the intention of importing the same into the Confederate States, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited, and the owner thereof shall, moreover, forfeit and pay double the value of such articles.

Section 6. If any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall nevertheless, be on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, arriving after said first day of March next in the Confederate States, and shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the col-

signee of such article, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the master, pilot, owner, consignee, or agent of such ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned, as in the case of similar offenses in customs, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in matters relating to duties on their importation into the Confederate States.

Section 7. Every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares, and merchandise imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to order any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, building, or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares, and merchandise which he or they may have by law in relation to goods, wares, and merchandise subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares, or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise so concealed or purchased.

Section 8. The following additional oath or affirmation shall be taken by masters or persons having charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the Confederate States from any foreign port, or from any port of the United States (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) any goods, wares, or merchandise, the importation of which into the Confederate States is prohibited by law; and I do further swear (or affirm) that I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares, or merchandise, on board of the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district.

Section 9. After said first day of March next, importers, consignees, or agents, at the time of entering goods into the Confederate States, shall take the following additional oath, viz: "I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares, or merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares, or merchandise, the importation of which into the Confederate States is prohibited by law; and I do further swear (or affirm) that I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares, or merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately, and without delay, report the same to the collector of this district."

Section 10. All penalties and forfeitures arising under this act, may be used for and recovered, and shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage," and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated, remitted, or remitted in like manner and under the like conditions, regulations, and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized, and directed, by the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."

Section 11. That this act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States.
Approved February 6, 1864.
ap. 14-67-law4w

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 12 inches by four. Also a lot of H-op iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1 1/2 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood work, or to sell four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.
U. A. LACK.
ap. 15-63-1241

ENROLLING NOTICE.

FIFTH CONSCRIPTION, April 6th, 1864.
In obedience to orders from the Commandant of Conscriptions of North Carolina, commanding officers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the several ages of 17 to 18, from 18 to 4, and from 45 to 50 years, under provisions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment:

COUNTY.	REG'T.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIME OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hillsboro,	Ap'l 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 negroes.
"	46th,	"	" 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 negroes.
"	39th,	"	" 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, negroes.
"	44th,	"	" 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 negroes.
Warre,	47th,	Warrenton,	" 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23 negroes.
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1, 2 negroes.

* * * * *

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regiments will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day. The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from military service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revived. County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions."

W. M. M. SWANN,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Congressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.
County Enrolling Officer
5th Cong. Dist. N. C.
ap. 7-62-dm

TAXES, TAXES.

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, on the 19th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d April instant, to take the list of TAXABLE PROPERTY in Raleigh Districts, Nos. 1 and 2, for State and County purposes, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.
April 9, 1864.—12-65-122

Mrs. H. W. Miller,
BOARD
By the Month, \$320
Daily board do \$150
Transient, per day \$12
Jan 16-64

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements will be inserted at two dollars per square (ten lines or less) for each insertion. For longer notices and estimates will be charged on application.

JOBS WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as possible, and at the lowest price.

A Running taken up.—A Jack Rabbit shot by a young man, aged 17 years, and a fine specimen of the species, was taken by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and was taken a mile east, and a white hind. For further information, address W. M. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted.

FOR the coming season, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO PERFORMING ACADEMY." To one who can teach well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to J. D. BAIRD, Principal, mh 23-49-4f.

Notice.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."
mh 28-53-dm.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina:—The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank. mh 28-53-dm C. DEWEY, Cashier. Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

G. M. Omer, Goldsboro, N. C.,

MARCH 26th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT, instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53-d27f.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, No.

Number 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY. Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be required for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bedspread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to MAJ. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.
F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut.-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE, MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulky,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him. Good pasture a third of a grain.
\$30 the Season, \$40 Insurance.
W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—4-60f.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,

RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Staunton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraph Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.
E. McCARTHY, Auditor
Southern Telegraph Co.
mh 29-54-law1j

To the stockholders of the Bank of

Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent, on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore give in or pay this tax at the Bank. You are also notified that the EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 2, 1864, ap. 2-58-1w

Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

OFFICE OF U. S. DEPOSITARY,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

ON and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dollars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Treasury notes of former issues, under the denomination of one hundred dollars," "redeemable only at this office," in notes of the new issue, as they are received from the Treasury; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of the old.

Holders of Six per cent. Certificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery. C. B. HARRISON,
ap. 11-64-df C. S. Depositary.

A SAW MILL AND OTHER PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

VV Clark, dec'd, at public auction, in the town of Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, a valuable SAW MILL and all necessary fixtures, with a small Grind Mill attached, also a Belt 54 feet long and five Circular Saws; the Engine has two cylinder boilers. Terms cash, or credit to suit purchaser. For further particulars, apply to C. PARKER, Pate's, Pitt county, N. C., or to WILLIAM A. JENKINS, Warrenton, N. C.
ap. 12-64-10f

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old FINE and Scrap Iron.
HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, April 14, '64-df.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE are requested to announce MAJ. THOMAS SEARROW a candidate to represent the 1st District in the next House of Commons.
ap. 15-65-112f

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

HILLSBORO, April 6, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Farmers of the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, that they must pay in their Tithes by the last day of May next, or they will have to pay five times the estimated value thereof, to be collected by the Tax Collector.

Farmer's are also required, by the act of Congress, enacting the act of 24th April, 1863, to send their Tithes twelve miles.

S. S. KIRKLAND, Capt.
and P. Q. M. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C.
ap. 13-66-12f

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE. A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Mr. Stephens' Speech--Continued.

Mr. Holden is engaged in using Mr. Stephens' speech for political capital in North Carolina; and this devolves upon us the necessity of commenting on it. The enquiry forces itself on every mind--why Mr. Stephens, instead of making this unfair attack upon the Government, of which he is an important functionary, did not attend the session of Congress, and influence by his counsel and presence a wiser and better legislation? His answer is, that he was prostrated upon a sick bed and not able to do so. Then it would have more accorded with the official dignity and propriety of the Vice President, to wait until in a proper forum he could give his influence to a modification or repeal of the obnoxious measures. And the distinguished personal attributes of Mr. Stephens will not shield him from just imputation for thus thrusting his jealousies and discontents upon the country, which savor more of factions opposition; than sound, wise and patriotic suggestion.

We propose to take up Mr. Stephens' review of the *habeas corpus* act:

By his own showing, he is eminently unfit to criticize the necessity or propriety of this measure; for he says: "I was not in Richmond when the act passed; I heard none of the discussions, and knew none of the reasons assigned, either by the President in asking it, or the members or Senators who voted for it." Now, if the President were advised of the immediate necessity of enrolling and putting in the service a material increase of force; that the emergency which demanded this was no less than the preservation of the national capital, the archives and stores of the Government, and the strategic importance of the position: If he were further advised that to make this material increase of force it would be necessary to draw upon the principals of substitutes, promptly and speedily: If this advice came from the war office, being the result of consultation by the military chiefs of the army: If his law adviser had communicated to him that the act to enforce this military service was right and constitutional, but that individual Judges could control the question sufficiently long before adjudications could be obtained by Courts of supreme jurisdiction, and thus that the law could be thwarted, and the cause imperilled: If the President were further advised, that the law so provided, that men not liable could not be taken, because appeal was given to them from subordinate to superior officers, who were men of integrity, themselves liable to appeal: If Mr. Vice President Stephens had known that the President was thus advised, and for himself could see that some measure stronger and above the ordinary legal resorts was necessary, would he have seen in all this no emergency requiring extraordinary action?

If to this were added the manifestations of a fierce agitation, in a State which was invaded, and an important part of which was occupied by the enemy; which agitation, in terms, denounced the war, denounced its further continuance, denounced the Government--calling it despotic and tyrannical, and alienating from it the hearts of the people--which agitation, in terms, proposed a Convention to negotiate with the enemy, outside and irrespective of the Government of the Confederacy; by which negotiation States were to be surrendered to the foe, and terms short of independence taken: Which agitation, in terms, announced the right of North Carolina to secede from the Confederacy when she should please, and threatened her purpose to do so: Which agitation was headed by chiefs of political parties, and high officers of the State, whose connection with it alarmed the loyal mind and threatened disturbance and bloodshed--If the President were informed of all this, and more not yet published--something not yet born, yet in the womb, in embryo--something, quick and instinct with life, only attending the period of gestation to be born--which before August may be in the world; a thing to look upon and recognize:

If the President were informed of all this, does Mr. Stephens see nothing of emergency in it all, demanding remedial measures?--Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown have shown--that they are culpable ignorants of the subject of *habeas corpus* suspensions in England. With no war, no invasion, without half, aye, a tenth of the just necessity that we have, the English Parliament, on the call of the English sovereign, King, Regent and Queen, at different times, have passed suspension bills, the leading men of Great Britain, as we stated the other day, to whom we may now add Lord Sidmouth, Liverpool, Montrose, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Canning and the celebrated civilian Dr. Phillimore,--all having supported and advocated it.

Thus have the most virtuous, eminent, patriotic men of England, worshippers of her constitution, at various periods established as precedents the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, as the preventer of national evil; and in all our reading we have yet to find one instance where individual oppression resulted.

We shall go on and show the great error of Mr. Stephens in his estimate of the *habeas corpus* in England and here; and we shall further show how strictly guarded against injury to citizens this act is.

The Standard Redivivus.

The Semi-weekly Standard, dated April 20, is before us. It contains Vice President Stephens' speech, a few articles of editorial matter, and the proceedings of a Holden Conservative meeting held in Wake county on the 16th instant.

From the first editorial, we learn that "the regular publication of the Standard will be resumed early in May."

The second editorial is a chapter on "Secret Circulars"--in which it is denied that two issues of the Standard, bearing the same date, but very dissimilar, have been issued from that office. It also denies in toto the "secret circular" business charged against it. Well, we have been so informed, as we believed credibly. It will remain for our informants to verify the statement. We expect them to be able to do so.

But the Standard has found a sure-enough "secret circular," and it publishes it too--heralds it forth to the world as a veritable "mole's nest" it has found! What is it? A "confidential" circular, issued by some gentlemen who proposed to other gentlemen that a fund be raised, for the purpose of establishing a newspaper at the seat of government of the State, to combat and endeavor to overthrow the mischievous and pernicious doctrines that this same Standard was promulgating. This is all--nothing more--nothing less. There is nothing in it clandestine--nothing of which any of the signers of the Circular are afraid or ashamed. On the contrary, they, no doubt, are thankful to the Standard for its publication; for by this means many will read the Circular who would not have seen it in any other way. It was issued for a noble, a bold, a patriotic purpose; and most nobly has it succeeded in accomplishing the designs contemplated.

The Standard then goes on to say that the Confederate newspaper owes its existence to this circular--that it "is a joint stock concern, and the Editors--Col. McRae and Mr. Gorman--are expected to serve the stockholders, or retire. They can express no opinion of their own and then rely on the people to sustain them, but they are the bond-servants of a secret body of stockholders, and are obliged to write and do as they are told."

The files of the Confederate since its publication, we take it, the Standard itself being judge, has been a pretty bold, independent, out-spoken journal, and has been as free from dictation from any quarter as any that we know of--and its Editors, themselves the largest stockholders in the concern, are men as little liable to allow themselves to be "the bond-servants of any man or set of men," as the Standard, and no one knows it better than the Standard itself. This is all clap-trap and demagoguism, in which the Standard is proverbially proficient. But enough of this for the present.

The next thing is a card signed "W. W. Holden," responding to "several invitations to address the people as a candidate for Governor." "Under the circumstances," he "most respectfully declines to canvass the State." He told them so when he announced himself a candidate. He is "not afraid to meet Gov. Vance" or any one else; but he is "not vain enough to hope that he could be elected by a canvass," and he is "not disposed to add to the excitement that prevails in the public mind, by haranguing the people for their votes, &c., &c."

What a modest, quiet, unassuming man Mr. W. W. Holden has become, to be sure, since he became the self-announced candidate for Governor.

Then comes an editorial on Mr. Stephens' speech, which the Standard pronounces "the greatest speech of the age;" but it does not say, as the Progress did for Mr. Holden, that Mr. Stephens' views and his are "identically the same." The furthest it could venture was to say, that "the views embodied in these documents, are such as we have uniformly maintained."

Then we have "the Conservative Platform"--composed of two planks--first, the rights of the people to govern. Second, the perpetual, unremitting force of the civil law over the military power.

Then follows the Election returns from the camps on the election of Congressman from the 7th district. And lastly, the proceedings of a "Conservative meeting in Wake county," in which, among a number of other things, Gov. Vance is right roundly abused, and Mr. Holden lavished with fulsome praise. Of all which we may have more to say anon.

The Soldiers' Vote.

We are indebted to our friends in the army for the following additional returns of the vote in the camps, for Congressman in the seventh district:

	Foster,	Ramsey,	Leach,
82d Regiment.	5	3	2
14th "	104	0	36
15th and 48th reg's,	40	8	149
48th Regiment,	43	4	64
27th "	6	0	15
44th "	41	7	29
26th "	116	15	29
52d "	18	0	23
Fayetteville Arsenal,	4	5	2
The "Anson Guards" gave Foster 52--Leach			

nary one.

We are indebted to friends at Kinston for a considerable number of Northern and Newbern papers, sent to us within the last few days. We shall make use of such information as we find of interest to our readers; and bespeak a continuance of these favors on the part of our friends below.

A writer in the newspapers, speaking of Gen. Kirby Smith says: "though appointed from Florida, he is a native of Connecticut." That is not what the Army Register says--it sets him down as born in Florida, and appointed from Florida; so he is a lineal son of the South.

The Situation.

The spring campaign opens most auspiciously for our arms in every direction where movements have been made; and the signs of activity in the enemy's lines, render it almost certain that but a few days will elapse before the great conflict in Virginia will be commenced. Our brave boys are confident of victory in that great onset; and the New York Herald tells us that if Grant is beaten there this time, it will be the last great battle in Virginia. That we will be successful, the confident pulsation that thrills every patriotic heart, in the army and at home, makes assurance doubly sure. Other important events will soon transpire, that we have not a doubt will thrill the loyal heart with joy.

The recent grand achievements at Shreveport and at Fort Pillow, we predict are but the precursors of still more glorious and extensive results to our arms. Indeed, the Richmond Enquirer says the result at Fort Pillow is still more important and gratifying than the immediate achievement itself. Fort Pillow is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi river, north of Memphis, Tenn., about forty-five miles in a direct course, and some seventy miles by water. The fort was built by our forces during the first year of the war. It has been much improved and strengthened in the hands of the enemy, and was considered quite formidable on the land side; while on the water front it commands the river navigation effectually. So favorable for defence are the natural conditions of the locality, that some of our military men have regarded the place as impregnable in the possession of a Confederate garrison well provisioned.

Subjugating the South.

We give a brief synopsis, to-day, of the debate in the northern House of Representatives, on the resolution to expel Mr. Long because he expressed the hope that the South would not be subjugated. We call particular attention to the bold and defiant remarks of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, whose sentiments, notwithstanding the late fraudulent majority in favor of emancipation, we believe are in accord with a large majority of the people of Maryland.

In the connection of subjugating the South, we see from a circular letter printed in London, that a Society has been organized in that city "for promoting the cessation of hostilities in America." The second article of this Circular declares--"That the subjugation or extermination of SIX MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, is an alternative unparalleled in Christian times."

We append below the Circular of this Society in London:

Prospectus of the Society for Promoting the Cessation of Hostilities in America. Office--215 Regent Street.

1. That the war now raging in America demands the earnest attention of every friend to civilization and humanity.
2. That the subjugation or extermination of six millions of people is an alternative unparalleled in Christian times.
3. That it is the duty of every Christian throughout the world to use his influence against the further prosecution of such a war.
4. That with a view of obtaining and concentrating such influence, and of bringing it to bear upon the belligerents through the medium of friendly Powers, it will be the business of the Society to draw up and circulate papers, petitions and correspondence relating to the war, and take such other measures as may be necessary to enlist general sympathy and co-operation in the interests of peace.
5. That a subscription list be opened, and efforts made to raise funds and to form co-operative associations throughout Great Britain and Ireland and the continent of Europe.

THE LONDON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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T. Ray, Esq., Vice Chairman.
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Commander Beckett, R. N., F. R. A. S.

In some remarks accompanying the above resolutions, the Honorary Secretaries say: "It can hardly be necessary to point out the evils which must result from a continuance of this contest, when the sinking of stone fleets,--the submerging of districts 5,000 miles in extent,--the wholesale plunder of unarmed citizens--of women as well as men,--the shooting of non-belligerents in cold blood,--the burning of peaceful villages and defenceless towns, are regarded as the legitimate objects of the invasion."

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel, R. H. Kurn, denies a statement made in the papers a short time since, that the plowshare had not spared the graves of our soldiers buried on the Seven Pines battle field. He says: "The plowshare has never touched the remains of a single soldier, unless possibly in the case of one buried on plowing up graves, mine has been the only hands (except one solitary instance) that have grasped the shovel to heap the earth upon the bleaching bones of a single soldier."

The battle-field is so accessible to any person from the city, and the injustice of the charge so palpable, that I would not reply to it, lest its going into our Southern sister States uncorrected, might give credence to the report.

Your obedient servant,

R. H. KURN.

A dispatch has been received at the War Department, stating that another transport steamer had been blown up and sunk, in the St. Johns river, Fla.

Ex-Governor Alston, of South Carolina, died on Thursday, last, the 7th instant, at his plantation on the Pee Dee.

We have not received a copy of the Richmond Whig for ten days! Why is this? Our paper is regularly forwarded to the Whig.

ARMY NEWS.

THE EXPEDITION SETTLED OUT AT ANnapolis. A gentleman who left Maryland a few days ago brings us some interesting information from that quarter. He recently visited camp of Gen. Burnside at Annapolis, and counted four thousand two hundred men. He learned that the forces amounted to about thousand men, nearly half of whom were negroes. The transports to convey them proposed destination had not arrived, but expected every day. Meanwhile, the action of the expedition was progressing with industry. The opinion prevailing in Annapolis and Washington, indicated the river as a basis of operations for this dable diversion. Burnside is to land distance below Drewry's Bluff, which take by assault, whilst Meade advances Petersburg. Troops have been pouring into Baltimore for the past two months. The ments are spoken of as full, though of inferior material.

The Yankees, so far as our information permits, of acquainting himself with their private views, universally agree the present was the last campaign in Maryland. If Grant should suffer a defeat, game was up. Our friends in Maryland more hopeful for Confederate victory they have ever been before, and confidently expect soon to see the glitter of Southern bayonets over the border. Richmond Enquirer, 18th.

ANOTHER YANKEE CRAFT SUNK BY A P.E.D.O.--A despatch was received at the Office yesterday, stating that a Yankee craft was blown up on Saturday by a torpedo St. John's river, Florida, in the vicinity the destruction of the Maple Leaf, by a lar agency. The particulars have not reported. Richmond Enquirer, 18th.

THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA--AN ARMY WITH THE ENEMY.--We have some particulars of an affair with the enemy on the occasion of his recent appearance at Winchester. Thirty prisoners were taken by the attachment of the Forty-first Virginia cavalry. The Yankees captured were detachment Averill's troops, who had been out west Winchester on a scout. There were par the Sixth and Seventh (bogus) Western Virginia and a few of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, numbering one hundred fifty or one hundred and sixty men, who were captured when the largely superior force of the enemy was approaching by the way North-western grade in the direction of the city. The Yankees made a bold push our men in Winchester, but they quickly back to Hollingsworth's mill, this Winchester. The Yankees formed in battle and charged into Winchester, but not catch nor hurt anybody, whilst the Federates charged them in turn, put whole body to rout, killing three, and ing thirty prisoners, twenty eight horses, twenty-five days' rations of bacon and for one hundred and fifty men. The were completely surprised, and fled possible speed. Examiner, 18th.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.--The pleasure yesterday of an interview with Captain John W. Hinsdale, of Gen. Lee's staff, who has just arrived from Shreveport, La., and from whom we obtain some late interesting Trans-Mississippi intelligence. Captain H. left Shreveport on the 22d ult., which time the place was garrisoned by sufficient force to hold it against the expected attack. The fortifications are complete and very extensive, the natural advantages of the place, which are considerable, having been improved on by much engineering, skill and labor. The river at Shreveport is about three hundred yards wide. The opposite banks are low and the soil so boggy as to prevent an advance from that side. Our batteries are sufficiently elevated to secure plunging shot against the iron-clads, and the guns are of heavy calibre and well mounted. In such a defence, the river is such an extent that our fleet cannot advance on the town without much difficulty and delay, as well as danger. The garrison is provisioned for a siege of six months, the troops are in the best of spirits and repose unlimited confidence in General Smith. The Trans-Mississippi army was never in better condition. Many desertions have taken place within the past year, it is true, but the practice has ceased and the army now thoroughly weeded, tested and harmonious, and, under a favorite leader, is prepared for victory.

General Holmes has been relieved from duty in the Arkansas district, at his own request, and reports to Richmond for orders. He is stopping, with his staff, at the Spotswood Hotel.

General Sterling Price assumes command of the department vacated by General Holmes. He has a fine command of brave and enthusiastic troops.

The forces of Banks, in the expedition, are estimated at twenty-two thousand men. The gunboats, according to the statements of the enemy, are twenty in number. Enquirer.

We see the following notice in the State Journal at Goldsboro', signed by Rev. N. B. Cobb, Army Colporteur:

Rev. Levi Thorne, the agent of the N. C. Baptist Board of Missions and Colportage, who procured for us the large donation of Bibles and Testaments which we have been distributing among the troops in and from North Carolina, writes to us from Baltimore, Md:

"I wish you would inform Bible Societies and Army Colportage Societies, that if they are in need of Scriptures and will forward to the American Bible Society a desire for books, they will undoubtedly be supplied."

Mr. Thorne's address is Rev. Levi Thorne, care of Henry Taylor, Baltimore, Md.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.--Pleasure seekers and business men, outside of the army, are to have a season of rest, for a while at least. The Provost Marshal in Petersburg, Va., has received an order forbidding him to grant passports on any of the railroads between Richmond and Augusta, Ga., except to persons travelling on business for the Government, officers and soldiers on furlough. This order comes from Gen. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, and is imperative.

We have it from reliable authority, says the Macon Confederate, that, not long since, General Polignac made a descent upon the Yankees who had settled on the rich lands in the vicinity of Lake Providence, La., and were preparing to raise a fine crop, surrounded the plantations, drove off every horse, mule, ox and cow, stripped the Yankees "out of their boots," and left desolate Yankee plantations wringing their "pickers and stealers" over a blasted crop and a bootless community. Good for Polignac.

Mr. McCrea, a Yankee Missionary at Beaufort, S. C., for converting the negroes, has been put in jail for selling them whiskey.